

the valley of the Adige, he encamped by Lake Garda. Early in November Innocent met him at the Roncaglian plain outside Piacenza. Lothar spent the winter months in Romagna, but in spring prepared to march upon Rome. With an army of two thousand knights, swollen by Lombard levies, he passed into the states of the Church, where he met Innocent at Viterbo, and at the end of April, 1133, was at the gates of Rome. Inside the city the faction of the Frangipani and Corsi had revived; they admitted the King and Pope on April 30th. Anacletus held the Leonine town, the Vatican, St. Peter's, and San Angelo; momentarily in desperate straits, he tried in vain to make terms with Lothar. Half the city was Innocent's, but not St. Peter's where traditionally the imperial coronation took place; Lothar and his queen were therefore crowned at the Lateran. Among those who watched the hasty ceremony were Robert of Capua and Rainulf with a train of three hundred knights; along with them was Cardinal Girard who had effected a triumphal entry into Benevento in the name of Innocent.

Anacletus, half besieged in his quarter of Rome, had little hope of Roger's arriving like a second Guiscard to his relief. That year was

for the
King one of hard and ceaseless warfare
against his
nearer foes.

In the spring he landed from Sicily
with a fresh
army of those dreaded Saracens to
whose ferocity
he' gave the fullest license. Venosa, a
capital and